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Some Notes on the Category of “Tense” within Aspectual Paradigm

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ANNOTATION

Aspectual paradigm is universal and common within languages of different structure such as English and Uzbek. As verb is main semantic, grammar and lexical unit in those languages, categories of it also take up huge place in their systems. Some of main verbal categories and the verbs as lexical units themselves make up giant functional-semantic field of “aspectuality”. The core meaning of paradigm is unique – elements in the field are summoned around dual hyperseme: tense and manner. Yet due to structural variations in those two languages some components may vary. In both languages central place of the field is occupied by the category of tense. The article compares the role of verbal tense in Uzbek and English aspectual fields.

KEYWORDS: aspect, verb, tense, motion, state, manner, language, speech, morphology, paradigm, hyperseme.

As Earth is created in two poles, nature and all created phenomena in the whole universe are in dual form. At the same time, the language is divided into two: one pole is the language that includes all the elements, patterns and mechanisms of the language, while the other pole is the speech that embodies these tools and devices. Linguistic base is a philosophical form of language, and speech is its practical means. When talking about language, which is a philosophical form, it should be noted that philosophical dialectics divides existence into two poles, that is, into parallels of generality - particularity, essence - event, possibility - reality, cause - effect. On the other hand, the language is the first part of these poles, in which the phenomena of the language are summarized and form the essence. The set of elements determines the potential of the language, that is, the scope of its possibilities. Possibilities are realised as cause. The second phase of this dichotomy is related to the speech, in which the generality of the language is determined, the essence is reflected in the event, a certain linguistic possibility becomes a reality. A linguistic cause leads to a linguistic effect. In other words, linguistic indicators become substance, while speech parameters become accidents. Regardless of the scope of the lexicon, morphological structure, possibilities and semantic scope, each language forms a separate impression as a substance and another fragment as an accident.

Theoretically, a substantial network of linguistics was formed as a result of an attempt to examine the phenomena of language in a general prism, to reveal the scope and essence of its units. The goal of a complete understanding of the linguistic UMIS lies in the analysis of the language by dividing it into functional and lexical-semantic fields. Field theory is not only a linguistic research method, but can be used in all aspects of science. Because existence has the characteristic of moving according to systemic laws, and the perfection of

this system indicates the divine grace. Fields are known to have two forms in the universe with a systematic nature.

"The substance of the material system is formed by the sum of the material elements that make up the system. In this system, the elements that make up it have a certain importance with their physical properties. An ideal system is an ideal object connected by certain relations, which cannot exist outside of human activity. In particular, the system of concepts in science is an ideal system." Language, which goes back to theology in terms of its origin, and has a social character according to its development, is one of the ideal systems of the world. A language is a clear, generalized form of this ideal system, in which language phenomena are divided into meaningful areas, layered into levels. The same classification is common to all languages, regardless of their structure. The substantive approach, which views language as a whole, divides its tools into levels based on traditional linguistic conclusions. Phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical, and semantic level tools form a functional-semantic field when they are generalized around one meaning. In morphological languages, in particular, in Uzbek, the core of functional-semantic paradigms is formed by certain morphological elements, while the core of inflectional-analytical English fields is often derived from syntactic elements. However, such parallelism does not exist in the functional-semantic field of "aspectuality" of the verb. In both languages, morphological tools form the core of the "aspectuality" paradigm. Before analyzing the field elements in Uzbek and English within the framework of levels, it is necessary to qualify the mutual relations of verb and aspect paradigms.

As mentioned above, the phenomenon of pairing is visible in both material and ideal systems of existence. The bipolarity of language is manifested in language and speech. Also, every phenomenon in language has the nature of mating. This can also be justified within the main independent word groups noun and verb. A noun semantically performs the function of naming an object. The name, in turn, has the quality of qualification. Therefore, any means that qualify the name in the language are pairs of nouns, meaningful complements. Noun qualifiers are different level tools that indicate parameters such as its quantity, color, size, origin, and abstract properties. The verb also has such a companion - its companion provides information about the time, place, direction, and manner of the action and situation. Means that serve to express these and other satellite meanings are generalized in the language and form the paradigm of "aspectuality" of the verb. So, in the philosophical prism, the aspect paradigm can be interpreted as a pair of verbs, a companion that carries more complete information about action and state, performs the task of qualifying them.

The paradigm of aspectuality, which carries the qualifiers of the verb, is formed around the meanings of "tense" and "manner" in English. In English linguistics, there is a view that "aspectuality" refers to the manner and mode of the action performed. Based on this explanation, the hyperseme in the core of the aspectological paradigm should be only "manner". Although scientists divide the meaning of "manner" into hyperseme, they have come to the conclusion that the morphological core of the field is the category of time, so the field has become bipolar in terms of content, that is, two hypersemes. If we consider the hyperseme of the paradigm of "aspectuality" in English as tense, then the core of the field is the tense category of the verb. Even if we take the hyperseme of the paradigm as a manner, the morphological core remains tense. The combination of verb + preposition is an adjacent but not central linguistic phenomenon. At first glance, this seems like a false conclusion, since the semantic function of the category of time is to express the moment of occurrence, not the manner of occurrence of an action or state. Therefore, it cannot be viewed as a polysemic category that indicates both time and manner.

However, this conclusion is wrong, because the category of tense in English has been formed in comparative linguistics to a certain extent. Although it is possible to generalize the category of tense in English with the category of tense in Uzbek, it is impossible to make these two phenomena concrete. In Uzbek, the tenses have an analytical construction, they represent the current, past and future actions and situations. Past continuous tense forms, which are hardly covered in high school textbooks, are also analytically constructed. In English, all tense forms have a synthetic-analytic form, and their meaning is more clearly expressed due to this construction. Tense synthetic-analytic patterns can also refer to the degree of completeness (completion) of action and state. The category of tense in the English language more accurately expresses the period of time of action and state. The period of transition means that the information about how the action or situation occurred during this period is also formed. Of course, tense patterns do not cover all the meanings of a style. However, constructions of this category can express the meanings of the period of transition and the following main styles, so they rightfully take a place in the morphological core of the "aspectuality" paradigm.

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